WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A composition of matter comprising a linked plurality of molecules which specifically bind to the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR).

2. A composition of matter as in claim 1, wherein the molecules are selected from the group consisting of rapamycin, rapamycin hybrids, CCI-779, RAD-001, SDZ Rad (Everolimus), FK506 (Tacrolimus), ASM 981 (Pimecrolimus), Wortmannin, and Tumistatin.

3. A composition as in claim 2, having from 3 to 10^6 molecules linked.

4. A composition as in claim 3, having from 5 to 10^5 molecules linked.

5. A composition as in claim 4, having from 7 to 5 x 10^4 molecules linked.

6. A composition of matter as in any of claim 1, wherein the molecules are linked via attachment to a backbone.

7. A composition of matter as in claim 6, wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin molecules which have been derivatized with linking moieties and wherein the rapamycin molecules are covalently bound through the moieties to the backbone.

8. A composition of matter as claim 7, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which do not sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin retains its activity when attached to the backbone.

9. A composition of matter as in claim 7, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin activity is inhibited while the rapamycin remains attached to the backbone and restored when the rapamycin is released from the backbone.

10. A composition of matter as in claim 6, wherein the backbone degrades under preselected conditions to release the rapamycin molecules.

11. A composition of matter as in claim 7, wherein the linking moieties lyse under preselected conditions to release the rapamycin molecules from the backbone.

12. A composition of matter as in claim 7, wherein the backbone comprises a poly (amino acid).

13. A composition of matter as in claim 12, wherein the backbone is polyaspartate, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via an ester linkage between a free carboxylic acid on the aspartate side chain to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

14. A composition of matter as in claim 12, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via a heterobifunctional linker between a free thiol on the lysine to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

15. A composition of matter as in claim 12, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via an amide-ester linkage between a free amine on the lysine to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

16. A composition of matter as in claim 12, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via a disulfide linkage through a free thiol introduced to the rapamycin.

17. A composition of matter as in claim 6, wherein the backbone comprises polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin attached to the PEG by ester linkages between free hydroxyls on the PEG and on the rapamycin.

18. A composition of matter as in any of claim 1, wherein the molecules are polymerized.

19. A composition of matter as in claim 18, wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin molecules which have been derivatized with linking moieties and wherein the rapamycin molecules are polymerized through the linking moieties.

20. A composition of matter as in claim 19, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which do not sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin retains its activity when polymerized.

21. A composition of matter as in claim 19, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which sterically interfere with the active sites

of rapamycin so that rapamycin activity is inhibited while the rapamycin remains polymerized and restored when the rapamycin is released.

22. A composition of matter as in claim 19, wherein the linking moieties lyse under preselected conditions.

23. A composition of matter as in claim 19, wherein the linking moieties comprise ascorbic acid attached to the rapamycin molecules via an ester linkage.

24. An implantable prosthesis comprising:

a structure having a surface; and

linked pluralities of molecules which specifically bind to the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) present on the surface.

25. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 24, wherein the structure comprises a vascular prosthesis or stent implantable in a blood vessel.

26. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 24, wherein the linked pluralities are covalently attached to the surface.

27. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 24, wherein the linked plurality of molecules comprise molecules which are selected from the group consisting of rapamycin, rapamycin hybrids, CCI-779, RAD-001, SDZ Rad (Everolimus), FK506 (Tacrolimus), ASM 981 (Pimecrolimus), Wortmannin, and Tumistatin.

28. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 27, having from 3 to 10^6 molecules linked.

29. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 28, having from 5 to 10^5 molecules linked.

30. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 29, having from 7 to 5 x 10^4 molecules linked.

31. An implantable prosthesis as in any of claim 24, wherein the molecules are linked via attachment to a backbone.

32. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 31, wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin molecules which have been derivatized with linking moieties and wherein the rapamycin molecules are covalently bound through the moieties to the backbone.

33. An implantable prosthesis as claim 32, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which do not sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin retains its activity when attached to the backbone.

34. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 32, wherein the linking moieties are bound to rapamycin molecules at sites which sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin activity is inhibited while the rapamycin remains attached to the backbone and restored when the rapamycin is released from the backbone.

35. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 31, wherein the backbone degrades under preselected conditions to release the rapamycin molecules.

36. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 32, wherein the linking moieties lyse under preselected conditions to replace the rapamycin molecules from the backbone.

37. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 32, wherein the backbone comprises a poly (amino acid).

38. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 37, wherein the backbone is polyaspartate, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via an ester linkage between a free carboxylic acid on the aspartate side chain to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

39. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 37, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via a heterobifunctional linker between a free thiol on the lysine to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

40. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 37, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via an amide-ester linkage between a free amine on the lysine to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

41. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 37, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via a disulfide linkage through a free thiol introduced to the rapamycin.

42. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 31, wherein the backbone comprises polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin attached to the PEG by ester linkages between free hydroxyls on the PEG and on the rapamycin.

43. An implantable prosthesis as in any of claim 24, wherein the molecules are polymerized.

44. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 43, wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin molecules which have been derivatized with linking moieties and wherein the rapamycin molecules are polymerized through the linking moieties.

45. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 44, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which do not sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin retains its activity when polymerized.

46. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 44, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin activity is inhibited while the rapamycin remains polymerized and restored when the rapamycin is released.

47. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 44, wherein the linking moieties lyse under preselected conditions.

48. An implantable prosthesis as in claim 44, wherein the linking moieties comprise ascorbic acid attached to the rapamycin molecules via an ester linkage.

49. A method for preparing a linked plurality of molecules which specifically bind to the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), said method comprising:

providing a backbone molecule; and

binding the plurality of molecules to the backbone molecule.

50. A method as in claim 49, wherein the molecules are selected from the group consisting of rapamycin, rapamycin hybrids, CCI-779, RAD-001, SDZ Rad (Everolimus), FK506 (Tacrolimus), ASM 981 (Pimecrolimus), Wortmannin, and Tumistatin.

51. A method as in claim 50, wherein the plurality consists of from 3 to 10^6 molecules.

52. A method as in claim 51, wherein the plurality consists of from 5 to 10^5 molecules.

53. A method as in claim 52, wherein the plurality consists of from 7 to 5×10^4 molecules.

54. A method as in any of claim 49, wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin molecules which have been derivatized with linking moieties and wherein the rapamycin molecules are covalently bound through the moieties to the backbone.

55. A method as in claim 54, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which do not sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin retains its activity when attached to the backbone.

56. A method as in claim 54, wherein the linking moieties are bound to rapamycin molecules at sites which sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin activity is inhibited while the rapamycin remains attached to the backbone and restored when the rapamycin is released from the backbone.

57. A method as in claim 54, wherein the backbone degrades under preselected conditions to release the rapamycin molecules.

58. A method as in claim 54, wherein the linking moieties lyse under preselected conditions to replace the rapamycin molecules from the backbone.

59. A method as in claim 54, wherein the backbone comprises a poly (amino acid).

60. A method as in claim 59, wherein the backbone is polyaspartate, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via an ester linkage between a free carboxylic acid on the aspartate side chain to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

61. A method as in claim 59, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via a heterobifunctional linker between a free thiol on the lysine to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

62. A method as in claim 59, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via an amide-ester linkage between a free amine on the lysine to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

63. A method as in claim 59, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via a disulfide linkage through a free thiol introduced to the rapamycin.

64. A method as in claim 59, wherein the backbone comprises polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin attached to the PEG by ester linkages between free hydroxyls on the PEG and on the rapamycin.

65. A method for preparing a linked plurality of molecules which specifically bind to the mammalian target of rapamycin, said method comprising:

polymerizing the molecules.

66. A method as in claim 65, wherein the plurality consists of from 3 to 10^6 molecules.

67. A method as in claim 66, wherein the plurality consists of from 5 to 10^5 molecules.

68. A method as in claim 67, wherein the plurality consists of from 7 to 5×10^4 molecules.

69. A method as in claim 65, wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin.

70. A method as in claim 69, wherein polymerizing comprises:

derivatizing the rapamycin molecules with a polymerizable moiety; and

polymerizing the polymerizable moieties to covalently bind the rapamycin molecules via the moieties.

71. A method as in claim 70, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which do not sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin retains its activity when polymerized.

72. A method as in claim 70, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin activity is inhibited while the rapamycin remains polymerized and restored when the rapamycin is released.

73. A method as in claim 70, wherein the polymerized moieties lyse under preselected conditions.

74. A method as in claim 70, wherein the polymerized moieties comprise ascorbic acid attached to the rapamycin molecules via an ester linkage.

75. A method as in claim 70, wherein the polymerizable moiety comprises ascorbic acid.

76. A method for modifying an implantable prosthesis, said method comprising:

providing an implantable prosthesis having a surface; and

binding linked pluralities of molecules which specifically bind to the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR).

77. A method as in claim 77, wherein the implantable prosthesis comprises a vascular prosthesis or stent implantable in a blood vessel.

78. A method as in claim 77, wherein binding comprises covalently attaching linked pluralities of rapamycin to the surface.

79. A method as in claim 78, wherein binding comprises generating free amines on the surface and forming an amide linkage to a carboxy moiety in the linked pluralities of rapamycin.

80. A method as in claim 78, wherein the linked pluralities of rapamycin have from 3 to 10^6 molecules linked.

81. A method as in claim 79, wherein the linked pluralities of rapamycin have from 5 to 10^5 molecules linked.

82. A method as in claim 80, wherein the linked pluralities of rapamycin have from 7 to 5 x 10^4 molecules linked.

83. A method as in any of claim 78, wherein the linked pluralities of rapamycin are linked via attachment to a backbone.

84. A method as in claim 83, wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin molecules which have been derivatized with linking moieties and wherein the rapamycin molecules are covalently bound through the moieties to the backbone.

85. A method as claim 84, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which do not sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin retains its activity when attached to the backbone.

86. A method as in claim 84, wherein the linking moieties are bound to rapamycin molecules at sites which sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin activity is inhibited while the rapamycin remains attached to the backbone and restored when the rapamycin is released from the backbone.

87. A method as in claim 83, wherein the backbone degrades under preselected conditions to release the rapamycin molecules.

88. A method as in claim 83, wherein the linking moieties lyse under preselected conditions to replace the rapamycin molecules from the backbone.

89. A method as in claim 83, wherein the backbone comprises a poly (amino acid).

90. A method as in claim 89, wherein the backbone is polyaspartate, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via an ester linkage between a free carboxylic acid on the aspartate side chain to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

91. A method as in claim 89, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via a heterobifunctional linker between a free thiol on the lysine to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

92. A method as in claim 89, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via an amide-ester linkage between a free amine on the lysine to a free hydroxyl at position 42 of rapamycin.

93. A method as in claim 89, wherein the backbone is polylysine, wherein rapamycin is covalently attached via a disulfide linkage through a free thiol introduced to the rapamycin.

94. A method as in claim 83, wherein the backbone comprises polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin attached to the PEG by ester linkages between free hydroxyls on the PEG and on the rapamycin.

95. A method as in any of claim 78, wherein the molecules are polymerized.

96. A method as in claim 95, wherein the molecules comprise rapamycin molecules which have been derivatized with linking moieties and wherein the rapamycin molecules are polymerized through the linking moieties.

97. A method as in claim 96, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which do not sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin retains its activity when polymerized.

98. A method as in claim 96, wherein the linking moieties are bound to the rapamycin molecules at sites which sterically interfere with the active sites of rapamycin so that rapamycin activity is inhibited while the rapamycin remains polymerized and restored when the rapamycin is released.

99. A method as in claim 96, wherein the linking moieties lyse under preselected conditions.

100. A method as in claim 96, wherein the linking moieties comprise ascorbic acid attached to the rapamycin molecules via an ester linkage.

101. A composition as in any of claim 1, further comprising an unlinked ascorbic acid moiety.